



# Mannerism (1520-1600)

# Background

- ▮ Late Renaissance [Pre-Baroque].
- ▮ Art was at an impasse after the perfection and harmony of the Renaissance.
- ▮ Antithetical to the principles of the High Renaissance.
- ▮ From the Italian *de maniera*.
  - ▮ A work of art done in the artist's characteristic "touch" or recognizable "manner."
- ▮ Influenced by Michelangelo's later works.



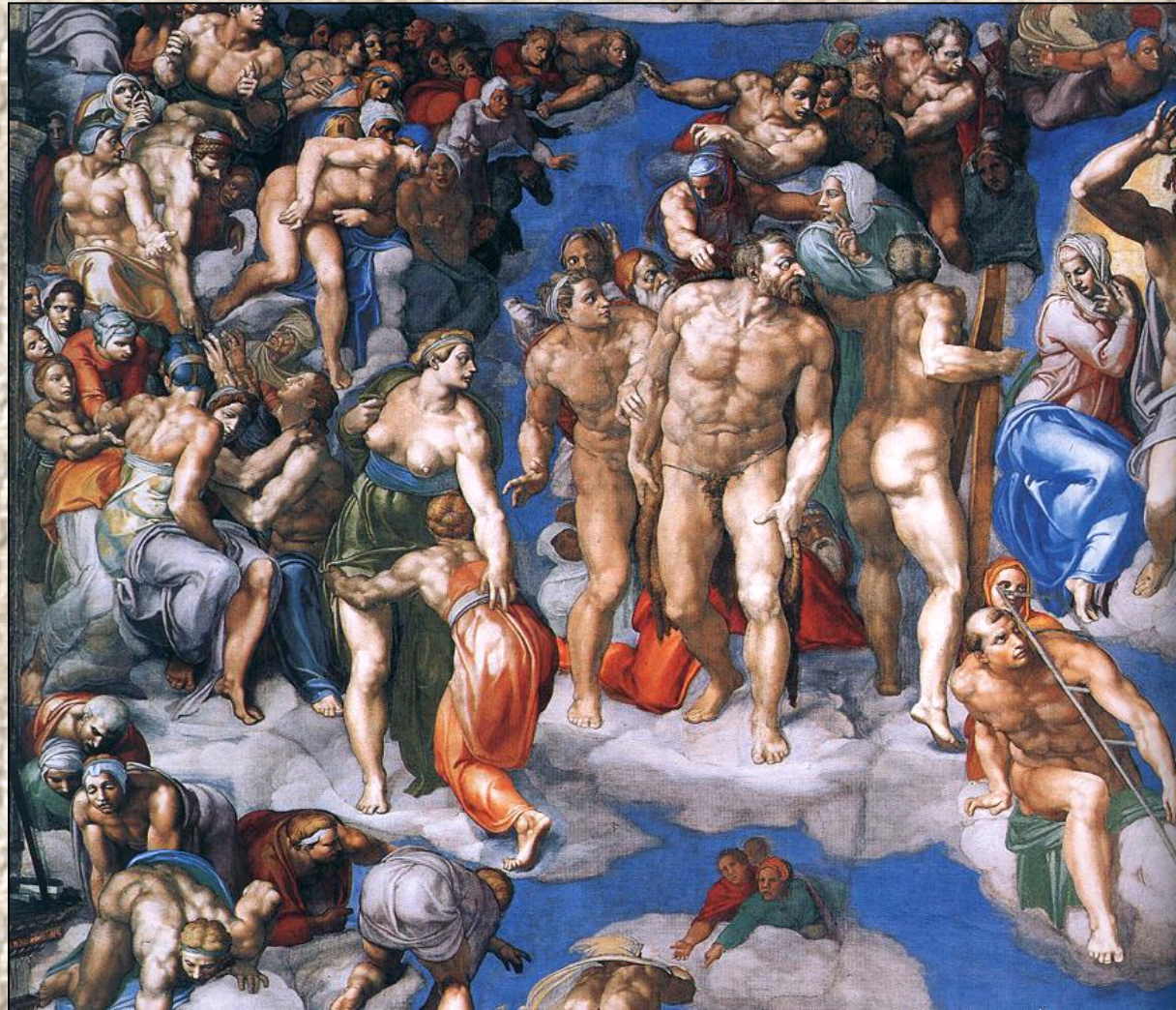


# Michelangelo's "Last Judgment"

(Sistine Chapel)



# Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" (Sistine Chapel – left side)





# Michelangelo's "Last Judgment"

(Sistine Chapel – right side)





# Features of Mannerism





# 1. Replace Harmony With Dissonance & Discord

- ▮ “Susanna & the Elders”
- ▮ Alessandro Allori
- ▮ Twisted bodies  
or “weight shift”



## 2. Replace Reason with Emotion



- ▮ “Pietà” by Rosso Fiorentino
- ▮ 1530-1540





└ "Pietà" by El Greco  
└ 1587-1597



- “Charity”
- Andrea del Sarto
- 1518
- An allegory of the French royal family.



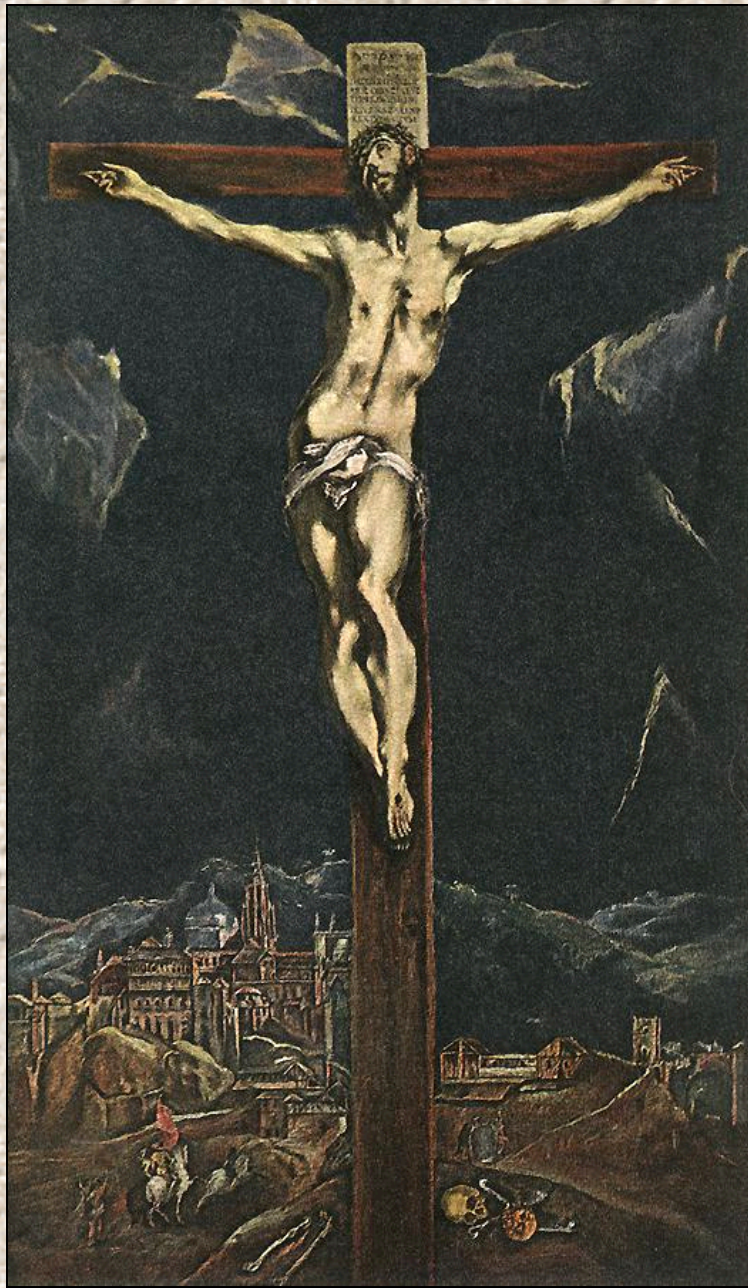


## 4. Create Instability Instead of Equilibrium

- “The Rape of Helene”
- Francesco Primaticcio
- 1530-1539







## 5. Bodies Are Distorted

- ✧ “Christ in Agony on the Cross”
- ✧ El Greco
- ✧ 1600s.
- ✧ An attempt to express the religious tensions of the times.





- “Adoration of the Name of Jesus” (details)
- Philip II of Spain
- El Greco
- 1578-1580





– “St. Jerome” by El Greco  
– 1587-1597



## 6. Colors are Lurid

- ▮ “The  
Tempest”
- ▮ Giorgione
- ▮ 1510







— “The Calling  
of St.  
Matthew”

— Caravaggio



▮ “The View  
from Toledo”

▮ El Greco

▮ 1597







## 7. Pictorial Space is Crowded

- “Madonna with the Long Neck”
- Parmagianino
- 1534-1540



– “Joseph in Egypt”

– Jacomo Pontormo



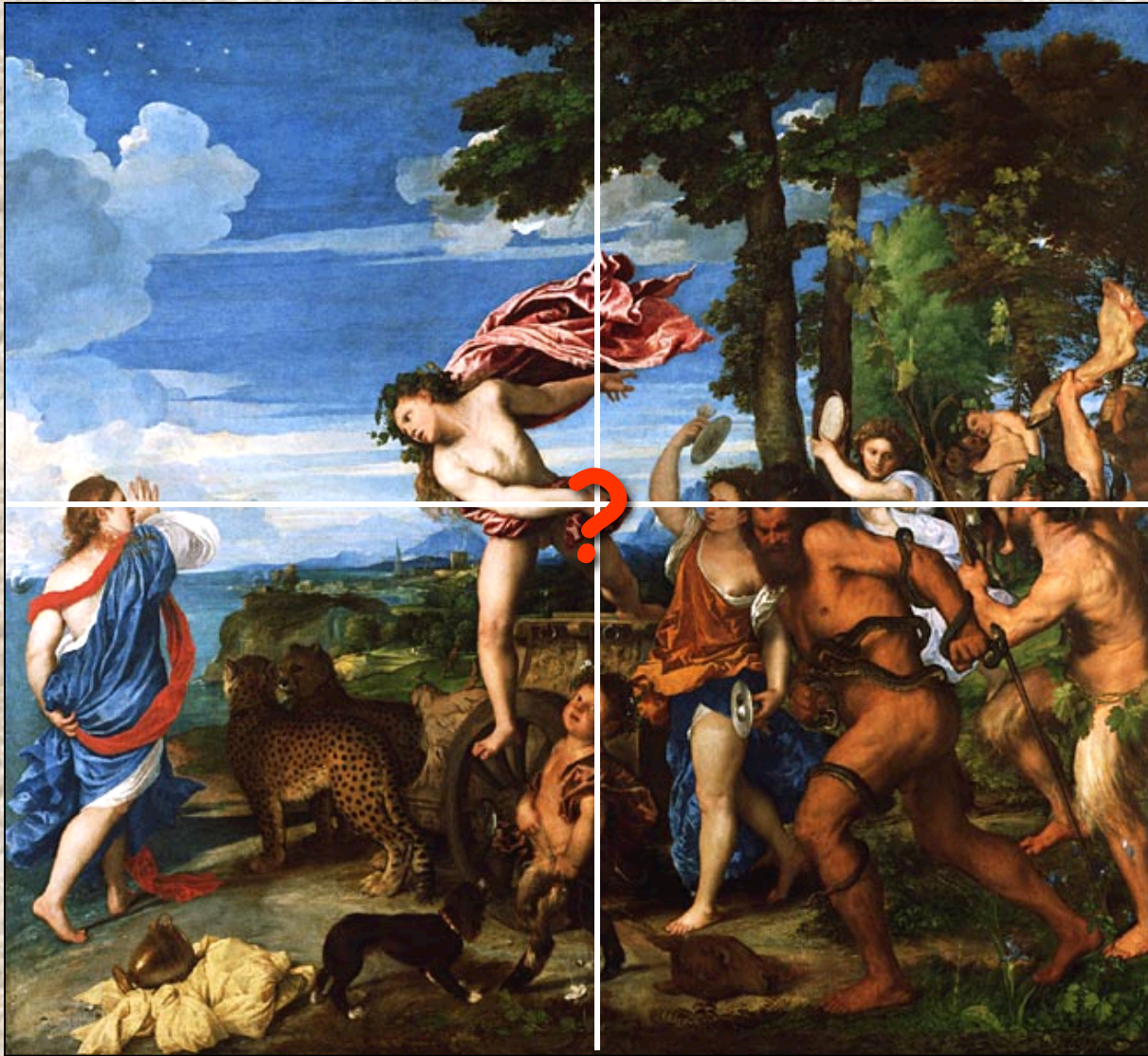




- “The Last Supper”
- Tintoretto
- 1594



## 8. A Void in the Center



– “Bacchus & Ariadne”

– Titian

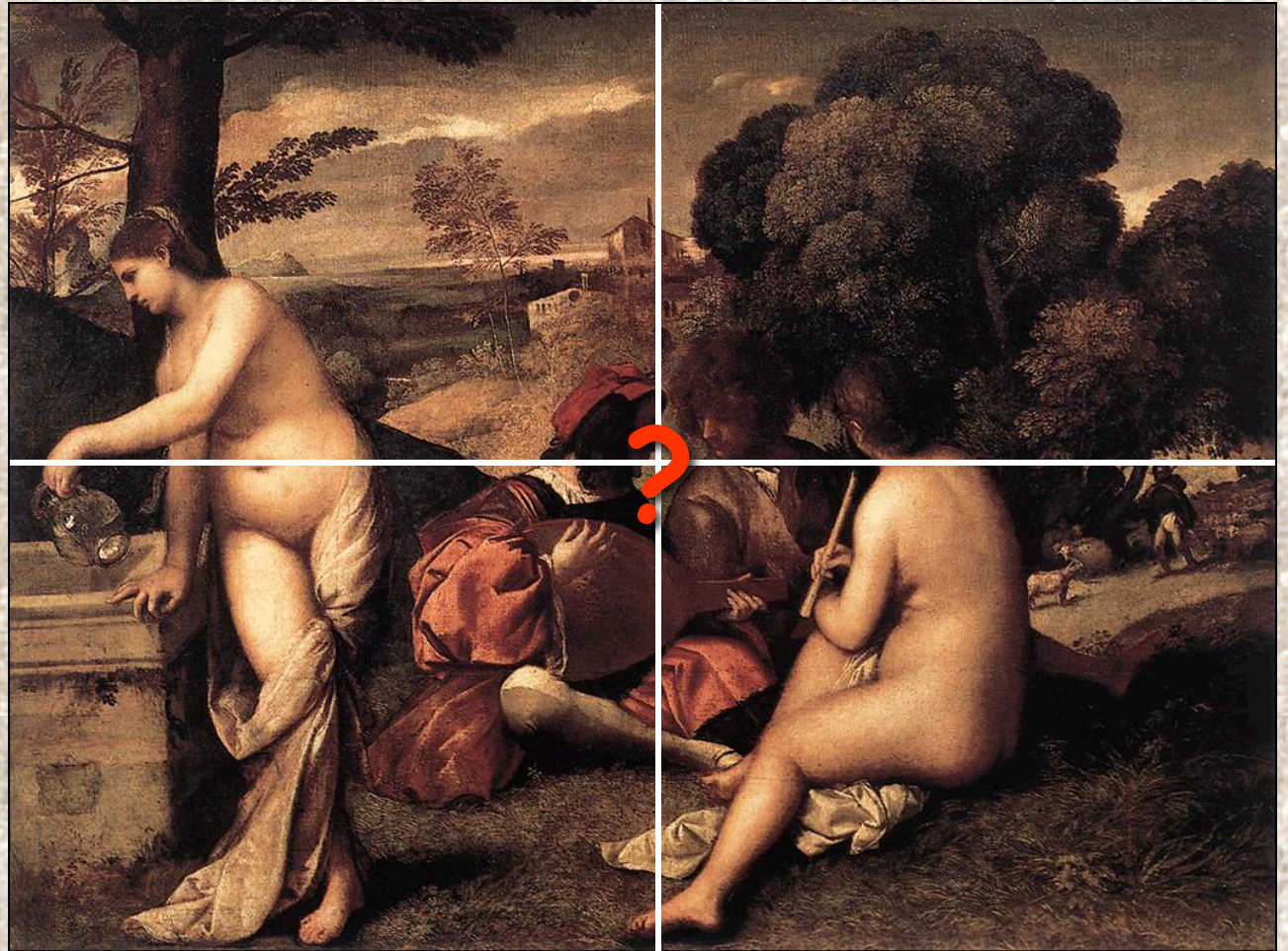
– 1522-1523



– “Pastoral Concert”

– Giorgione

– 1508-1510





## 9. Hanging Figures



— “The Annunciation”

— Jacopo Tintoretto

— 1583-1587



# Manneristic Architecture



# Characteristics of Mannerist Architecture

- ✧ Stylishness in design could be applied to a building as well as to a painting.
- ✧ Showed extensive knowledge of Roman architectural style.
- ✧ Complex, out of step style → taking “liberties” with classical architecture.
- ✧ Architecture, sculpture, and walled gardens were seen as a complex, but not necessary unified whole.



➤ Villa Capra  
[or Villa  
Rotunda]

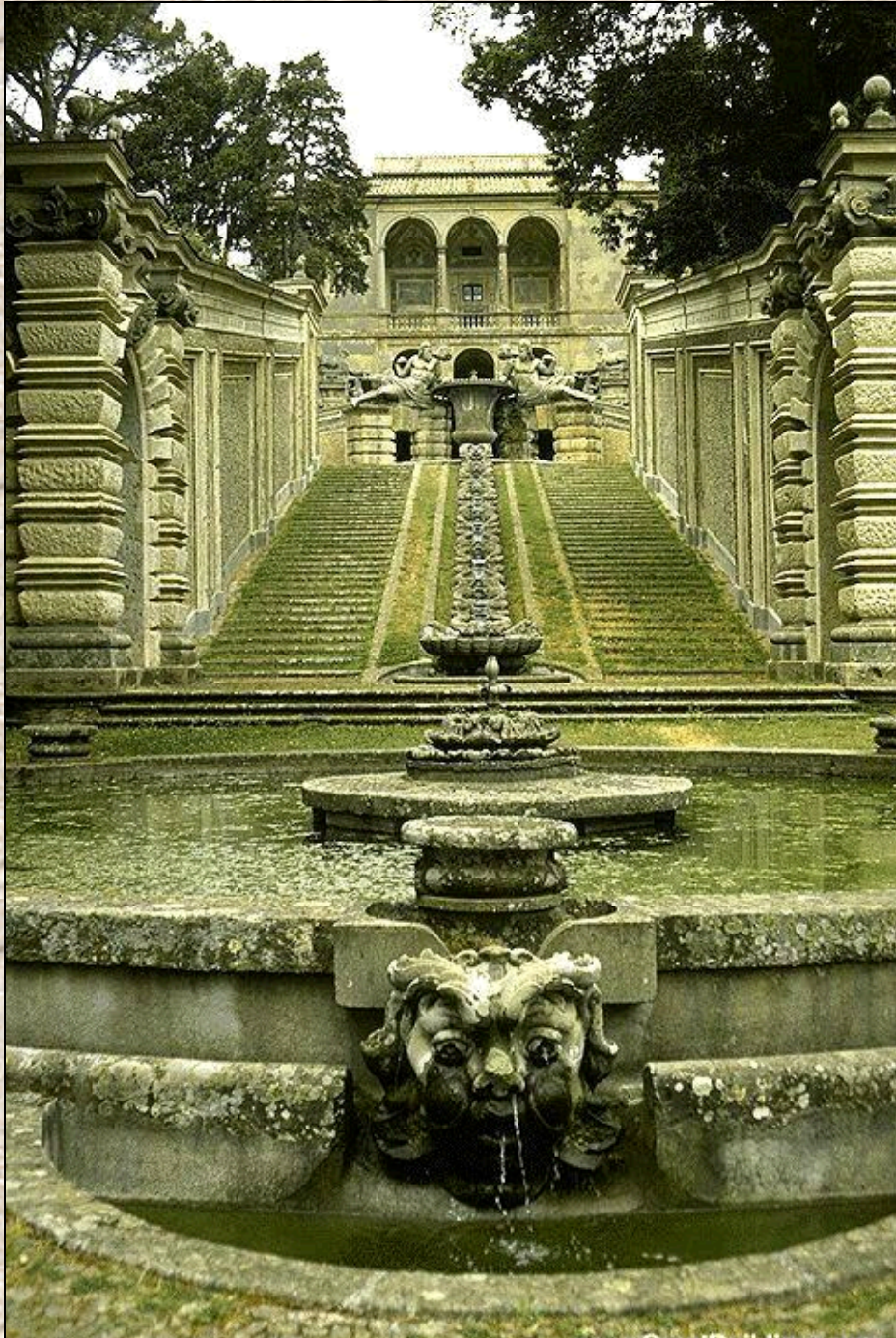
➤ By Andrea  
Palladio

➤ 1566-1571

➤ “Palladian” architectural style [popular in England]



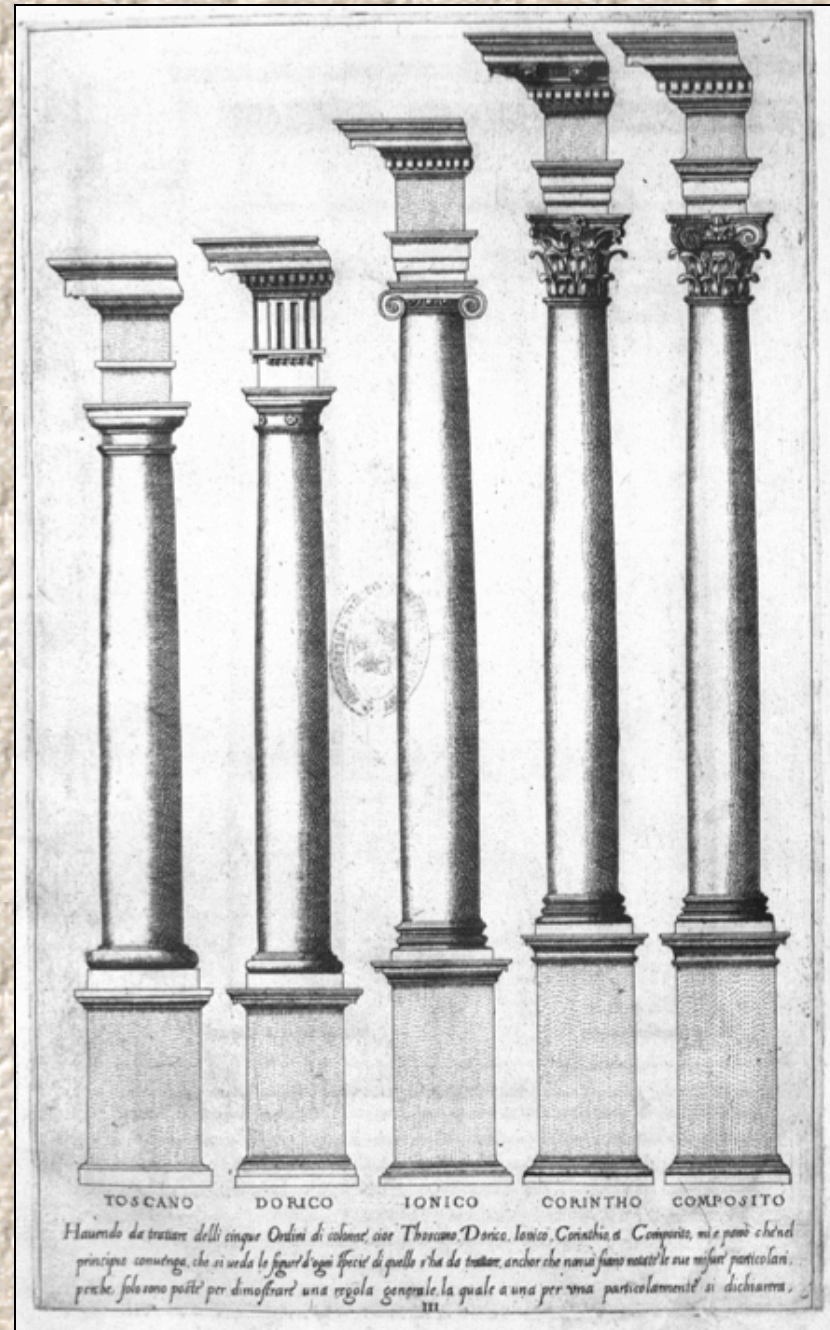




- Entrance to the Villa Farnese at Caprarola
- By Giacomo Vignola
- 1560



- Giacomo da Vignola
- Wrote *The Rule of the Five Orders of Architecture*
- 1563
- Became a key reference work for architects.





# The Fontainebleau School

- ▮ French Mannerism → flourished from 1531 to the early 17c.
- ▮ Characteristics:
  - ▮ Extensive use of stucco in moldings & picture frames.
  - ▮ Frescoes.
  - ▮ An elaborate [often mysterious] system of allegories and mythical iconography.
- ▮ Centered around the Royal Chateau of Fontainebleau.



# The Royal Chateau at Fontainebleau



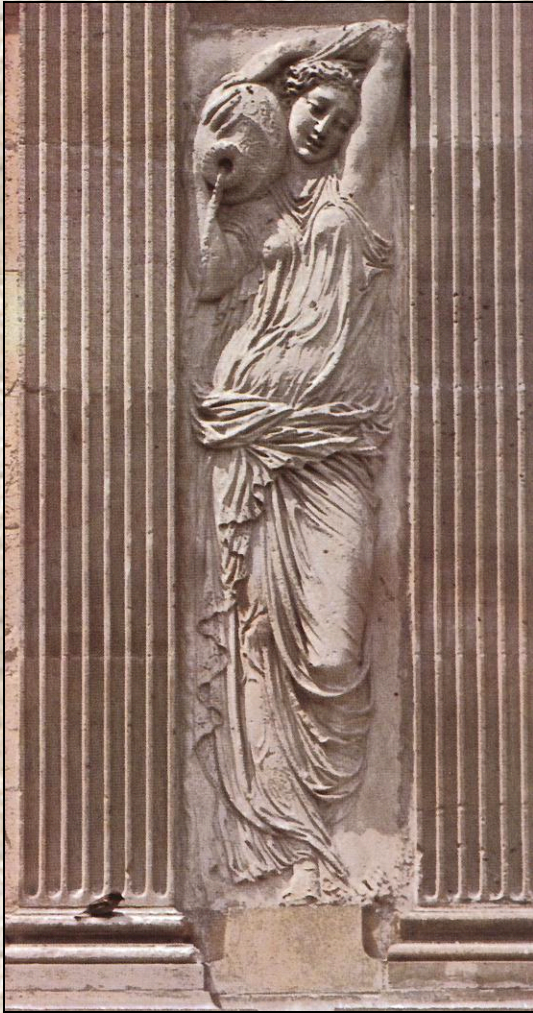
➤ Gallery [right] by Rosso Fiorentino & Francesco Primaticcio

➤ 1528-1537





# Jean Goujon



**“Nymph,”  
1548-1549**



**“Nymph & Putto,”  
1547-1549**



# Germain Pilon

▮ “Caryatids”

▮ 1550s





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